

THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL. 19.

VICTORIA, V. I., BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 27, 1867.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

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WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

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THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Friday Morning, Dec 27, 1867.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. Arthur Bowes-Lyon, Mr. Thomas James, to Miss Harriet E. J. Bulen, both of Victoria.

DIED.

In this city, 25th December, 1867, Robert Abernethy, aged 52 years, a native of Linkhorn County, North Carolina, U.S.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Blanshard street, near Fort, this day (Friday), at half past 12.

THE WIZARD.—We went to the theatre last evening prepared for a surprise and we came away in a magic of wonderment. Most of the feats performed by Martin were of the most difficult character, yet not the slightest hitch or blunder. One of the prettiest tricks was that of borrowing a gold ring, placing it in a brass vessel containing alcohol and setting fire to the liquid, pulling a cover upon the vessel and immediately afterwards raising the cover and displaying a beautiful little dove with a red ribbon around its neck, to which was attached the ring. A gentleman's hat was borrowed, from which was taken a suit of baby clothes, six cannon-balls and enough feathers for a bed. The feats of ventriloquism were capital and amusing, and the manikins were highly successful. The Wizard will perform again to night with a change of programme.

NEW DIGGINGS.—A party of prospectors have reached Lillooet from Horsefly Creek, bringing valuable specimens of gold obtained from a tributary of Horsefly Creek. The following letter from one of the most respectable residents of Lillooet has been handed us. It speaks for itself:

LILLOOET, Dec. 11, 1867.

MESSRS T. N. HIBBERD & CO.—The enclose is one out of a lot taken out within the last three weeks by two miners, prospecting about thirty-five miles up Horsefly Creek, on a creek hitherto unknown. It will be gratifying to you and others having a stake in the Colony to hear of recent discoveries, and according to reports of the prospectors it is as good a creek for gold as any yet found in British Columbia. The exact locality is not disclosed, but the veracity is undoubtless, the men being well known. At your leisure you can give me credit for its value.—S42.

Yours, very truly,
F. W. FOSTER.

FROM CARIBOO.—Mr. David Oppenheimer has shown us a letter received from his correspondent on William Creek and dated Dec 8th. The name of the miner drowned when the Bed Rock drain was tapped was Rosser Edwards; three men were in imminent danger, but escaped with their lives. Robert Riddle (Ridley?) a miner, while on the trail from Grouse Creek, on the 1st December was buried by a snow slide from the hillside. The body was dug out on the same day, but life was extinct. Most of the claims on William Creek were tunneling and taking out pay to wash in the spring. On Stout Gulch the Alturas and Toffdale companies were at work; the yield in the Alturas was 90 ounces for the previous week. The weather, which had been cold and snowy, changed to rain on the 7th. Flour had declined in price. S. I. sugar was 42½ cts. per lb., and crushed, 50 cts. per lb. by the bbl.

GOON SEC.—The Schmidburg Brothers who left here for Sitka in the J. L. Stephens, in October, upon their arrival at New Archangel purchased the Russian Company's ship Cesarewitch for \$11,000. After the territory had been ceded to the American Government, all goods in the Fur Company's store were considered as having paid the U. S. tariff. With a portion of these goods the brothers loaded the Cesarewitch and sailed to San Francisco, where alone, cleared \$30,000 in cash on the goods they had chartered the Cesarewitch (which is now an American bottom) to carry a cargo of wheat to London, receiving from the charter-party a larger sum than they originally paid for the ship.

THE BYZANTIUM.—This ship discharged her Victoria freight into the Otter yesterday.

Great Confederation Meeting in Cariboo.

A mass meeting, composed of between 400 and 500 of the most influential inhabitants of the district, for the purpose of discussing the question of Confederation with the Dominion of Canada, was held at Barkerville, on Saturday, 23rd November, at 7 p.m., at which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr John McLaren, seconded by Mr Boone, Dr Carrall, was unanimously called to the chair and Mr D. MacNaughton appointed to act as Secretary.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen I thank you for the great honor you have done me in appointing me to preside over this meeting. The question to be discussed is one familiar to many of you, if not all; it is that of the Confederation of all Her Majesty's North American Colonies under one Government, and as it is a question of vital importance I bespeak for it your indulgent consideration. I have no doubt that several gentlemen who are to speak on this occasion will fully ventilate the subject.

Mr Bibbitt offered the first resolution—

Resolved.—That this meeting views with feelings of the utmost satisfaction, and with unbounded confidence in the future success of the scheme, the Confederation of Her Most Gracious Majesty's Atlantic Colonial Empire, and beg to express their congratulations to their fellow subjects on its consummation; and said—Mr Chairman, the resolution which I have the honor of moving, simply affirms the principle of Confederation and expresses when adopted by this meeting, its approval and concurrence in the scheme, and congratulates our fellow Colonists on the other side of the Rocky Mountains upon its consummation—that a resolution of this character will meet the hearty approval of this or any similar meeting in this Colony of British Columbia. I do not entertain even a doubt. About the value, importance and ultimate success of the Confederation scheme there can be no question, and I am fully satisfied there is not in this room to-night a single man who will not wish his whole heart bid it God speed. Very many of the gentlemen here present are well aware how matters stand in the Eastern Provinces previous to this Union—how they had different laws, different tariffs, different currencies, different interests and different local feelings; and how all these differences existed as so many cross upon their natural progress. Now all these obstructions are swept away by a single blow. Confederation equalizes and reduces the taxes, assimilates the laws, renders uniform the tariff creates national currency, modifies or completely destroys local prejudices, and makes what was before jarring and discordant one beautiful and harmonious whole. But these are not the only fruits which may naturally be expected from this movement. Extravagance and expenditure out of all proportion to their ability has been a characteristic of English Colonies ever since England had a Colony; unfortunately the one in which we find ourselves at the present moment offers no exception to this rule, in this respect we're just like the others, and pile more so. Probably most of us have read in a late number of the Colonist an extract from a paper published in the New Dominion, in which it was clearly shown that under Confederation the expenses of each individual Colony would be materially reduced—a consummation most devoutly to be wished for—or need this at all surprise us, we all know how much combination facilitates and cheapens production. The extract before alluded to proves conclusively by figures which cannot lie that each Colony will save many thousands yearly by the Union. But this is not all. By the happy Union of the Eastern Provinces a strength is created which could never have been obtained in any other way; the fine threads of flax, when left unspun, can scarcely bear an insect's weight, like a rope of sand they part with the slightest touch; but when twisted and knotted into a solid cable they are sufficient to hold a great ship in the most terrible storm. So too, were the United Colonies with Old Mother England interested in the compact able to withstand and laugh to scorn the utmost efforts of their enemies to injure them, whether those enemies present themselves in the shape of demented ignorant Fenian marauders, or whether they come from a more enlightened community. These, then, in a few brief words are some of the advantages likely to accrue to the Eastern Colonies from Confederation; but if advantages almost untold may reasonably be expected as regards our brethren in the East, what may we not expect when the scheme shall be completed, and the Western Possessions of Her Majesty included in the compact. Upon this subject I need not say much, a resolution will be submitted to the meeting, bearing directly upon it, and an able speaker no doubt will support it, but as one who believes the fate has ordained that I should make this Colony my home, I feel too deep an interest in what so materially affects its welfare to allow it to pass without a word. During the discussion which occurred upon this subject in Victoria last winter I was required to make myself pretty familiar with all matters relating to this Union, and I then satisfied myself and have remained so satisfied that Confederation is about the only claim giving any Colony desirous of entering the compact the right to choose whatever form of Government they think best adapted to their peculiar requirements. At present, an imbecile and incompetent executive, one apparently wholly unable to see the inevitable ruin to which the Colony is hastening, or if they see it without the power to stop its progress, sit in solemn grandeur far above us as much beyond our reach (being wholly irresponsible) as is the Autocrat of all the Russias; and as they thus sit watching the progress of the Colony towards inevitable bankruptcy, they hasten the crisis by the most reckless expenditure on the one hand, and the most culpable indifference on the other. Mr Chairman, the picture is not overdrawn, the last official returns too plainly utter the truth, and all who know anything of the present financial condition of the Colony, know that unless an immediate change and that of the most radical and thorough character occurs, bankruptcy and utter ruin so far as the Colony is concerned is all we have left to look forward to. Confederation alone I believe will avert this calamity; unless we can have this (to us at least) enormous debt taken from our shoulders, and placed upon others competent to bear it, we shall soon find ourselves in the humiliating position of offering to pay exactly two and nine-pence in the pound, and giving a slow note at that; however, I may not say more on this subject, but leave it to others to examine and elucidate. We now come to the last part of the resolution. This meeting congratulates our fellow Colonists in the East upon the consummation and success of this important undertaking. I feel, Sir, that to this clause the Colony—which was never before united on any patriotic subject and is not likely soon to be unanimous on any other question of policy—has without one exception expressed in favor of this great scheme. The only argument therefore that can hold against this meeting is that of negligence for not having expressed itself on this question sooner. All the residents in any free country are expected to take some interest in all the great questions relating to its Government. The composite who has no country, or who has adopted every country, should at least have some interest in the strengthening of good Government and the better security of the liberty of individuals. And the patriotic foreigner must perceive that anticipated changes in the form of government will, if carried out, give rise to new and strange relations with his own country; but it cannot be denied that the subjects of the Government to which the question under discussion refers are expected to take the most interest in it. The Confederation of the British North American Provinces should receive the approval of all British subjects, as the scheme has been aided and endorsed by the Government of that mighty empire which is the powerful and zealous guardian of the lives and liberty of her subjects, and the defender of their faith on every sea and on every shore. But this question, by its relative interests, classifies even British subjects, and it is expected that Canadians will show the greatest interest in this discussion and in the promotion of this great scheme, as it will give unbounded scope to the development of those latent powers and resources yet hidden in the vast forests and valuable mines—in the extensive lakes and mighty rivers of their native country, which are so fully portrayed by the broad shoulders and expanded chests of many of her sons, and so beautifully symbolized by the ruffled expansion of the maple leaf. Confederations for special purposes are as old as the age of fable—we have all read of the confederation of the five kings of the East, and many of us have read of the confederation of the Greeks against Troy, and of the nations of Europe against the Saracens—but these were dissolved on the accomplishment of the particular object for which they were formed. The first great political Confederation that aimed at perpetuity was that of the German States, which was formed by princes of the blood and is already producing evident signs of weakness and decay. The beau ideal of confederation for political purposes has hitherto undoubtedly been that of the United States of America, established evidently on a basis of liberty, strength and perpetuity. It is impossible to form an accurate estimate of statesmen in the age and country in which they live. Thus we find that Benjamin Franklin, the mighty architect of the American Union, was treated with disrespect and contempt in his own day, and the same is true of nearly all great statesmen. It would be difficult, therefore, to determine the position which history will award to the Colonial statesmen who have devised this great scheme, although I believe their place will be high on the scroll of fame. And it would be strange indeed if men who have so distinguished themselves in local politics and with the history of all past forms of government spread open before them—with the British and American Constitutions yet developing themselves in their presence, should in the midst of peace and plenty propose any new form of Government unworthy of the age. But we find that this scheme has been endorsed by the British nation, not by one or other party in power, but by the great men of each party and by both administrations alike. It was approved of before Sir John Russell passed to the peerage or Lord Palmerston to the tomb; it has the sanction of a Whig and a Tory ministry of four Secretaries for the Colonies and of several Lord High Chancellors who were in turn the interpreters of the British Constitution and keepers of the Queen's conscience. But the Constitution of the Confederation has its greatness stamped upon it independent of the men who have devised it. According to the preamble of the Imperial Act, this constitution is to be similar in principle to the Constitution of Great Britain—that is in the principle of formation or construction. The Constitution of Great Britain has a decided superiority over all others in this, that it is unwritten. It is composed of past Acts of Parliament, the judgments passed thereon by their ablest jurists, modified by repealing acts with their accompanying judgments; and it is from these compensating and self-adjusting materials in which the intention and the instrument is taken, that her great lawyers in every age have gleaned the British Constitution which has kept even pace with the increasing intelligence of the country. The Constitution of the United States, on the other hand, has been nearly sacrificed to its written form on more than one occasion, and even now, we find the President and the Secretary of War disagreeing about what the framers of their Constitution meant by the wish of the people. Yet, notwithstanding its form, it cannot be denied that in some important principles the American is more than a century ahead of the British Constitution.

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Mr Bibbitt offered the first resolution—

Resolved.—That it is the matured opinion of this meeting, that nothing would contribute so much to the growth, progress and prosperity of British North America as the immediate Confederation of the whole of Her Majesty's North American possessions under one Central Government, and that this meeting cannot command too highly, the almost prophetic wisdom of the Imperial Act in which are provided such liberal conditions for the admission of the unconfederated colonies.*

Mr McLaren said—Mr Chairman and gents,

although the liberty of speech was</

New Advertisements.

The Hudson's Bay Comp'y

Have in Stock and offer for Sale,
Ex "PRINCE OF WALES" from London,
THE FOLLOWING:

Dry Goods, Clothing, &c. Provisions and Oilman's Stores

BAGS...Gumby, Dundee and carpet
BAIZE...blue, green, scarlet and red
BLANKETS...White, 3 to 4 pts.; Colored, 2½, 3, 3½ and
4
CARMETS...J. Crossley & Sons Brussels, Tapestry, Kid-
derminster, Twilled, Hemp and Hearth Rugs
CLOTH...Superfine blue, black, scarlet, blue and brown
beaver, Scotch tweed and fancy costing
COATINGS...Linen, Cotton, Wool, Herringbone, Herring-
tail, long cloth, 9, 10, 11 and 12s printed, and
6½ blue striped, 7, 8 navy blue, regatta and furniture
cotton
DIAPERS...8 blue striped tabby and 4 nursery
MATTRESSES...all sizes and double hair
NAILING...6, 8, 10 & 12 inch table
OSNAGU G...29 and in 42 in toy Russian
SHKETING...7, 8 and 90 in croydon and linen, 45 in Russia
and 27 duck
STROBES...Blue, white, scarlet and green
TOWELS...White and brown, white and brown and colored
TOWELS...White and brown, Turkish, bleached and
brown buckram
WADDINGS...White and black and linen bed tick
ALPACA...Fancy checked and silk velvets
CLOTHING...Ladies', children's and infants' under
CLOTHING...all sizes, all wool, black and drab, marten
CORSET...Drab, black and fancy cassette and molar-
skin
CLOTHS...White damask, assorted sizes
COVEYS...Corduroy, 100% silk
DRAILS...Black, plain, colored
DRESSES...More antique and delicate
FEATHERS...Black and colored ostrich, parrot, military
and black fox tail
FLANNEL...White and colored Saxon and wove batiste
GINGHAM...4-4 day and fancy Scotch
GLOVES...Ladies', ladies' and children's cloth, colored and
white kid
HATS...Ladies' and girls' trimmed straw
HOSTERY...A large assortment men's, women's and
children's
HOODS...Ladies' and girls' woolen opera
HANDKERCHIEFS...Bandanna, coral and black silk,
5½ and 7½ white cambrie, colored cotton and
Turkey red cambrie
HOLLAND...4 bulb mantles
HOLLAND...4 bulb window 32 to 40 inches
LACE...French
LANDSKIN...3 black and colored French
MERINO...black and colored French
PLAIDS...4 gds white and colored bed quilts
RIBBON...black & white and colored sarcenet
SHAWLS...Heavy woolen woolen tatar, Shepherd's plaid
SKIRTS...Ladies' batimoral and striped skating
VELVET...Black and colored silk and cotton
WINEY...4-4 abradent
BELTS...Grosgrain, scarlet and colored worsted
CAINS...Black, white and colored
COATINGS...Heavy scarlet and colored woolen
COATS...Heavy tweed and does' seafield, black cloth frock,
blue plaid and white over
CLOAKS...Fancy Doe; Grey Witney; Blue Beaver;
Holland
CRAVAT...Black and Fancy Silk
COLLARS...White Linen and Enamelled Paper
DRAWERS...Beachet; Scarlet and White
Flannel; White Serge; Shetland and White Lambs-
wool
HATS...Black Felt Victor, Etolian and Oxford
JACKETS...Blue Plit; Seaman's Monkey and Beaver
Cloth Sac
SHIRTS...Men's and Boys' Grey and Scarlet Serge;
Melton; White Linen; Regatta and Striped Cotton;
Fancy Blue and White; White Dobby; White Dobby;
Scarlet and White Plated and Merino Under
SUITS...Men's and Boys' Heavy Tweed and Does'
TROUSERS...Men's Heavy Fancy Doe and Tweed; Blue
Plit; Railrod Drill; Bedford Cord; Drab and
White Molkskin; Corduroy and Canvas Overall; Boys'
Fancy Tweed and Doe
VESTS...Men's Black; Calf Wellington; Waterlight;
Elastic Side; Balmoral and Sea; Ladies' Calf and
Glove Kid, Elastic Side; Girls do do do; Children's
Laced Copper-top
Provisions and Oilman's
Stores.

FOR XMAS & NEW YEAR.

A. W. Piper,

Wholesale and Retail Confectioner,
Government street, opposite the Theatre,

HAS MADE PREPARATIONS TO
supply the juvenile and adult population with

Sweets & Confections

OF EVERY CONCEIVABLE DESCRIPTION.

ALL THE ARTICLES IN THE STORE
ARE GUARANTEED TO BE FREE FROM
ANY INJURIOUS SUBSTANCES AND ARE
ALL HOME MANUFACTURED.

A Variety of Cakes

Made of the very best material,

Hand and Manufactured to Order.

ALL FRUIT CAKES ARE MADE OF

STONELESS RAISINS.

de162p

CONFECTIONER

JOHN WEILER,

(LATE OF F. STEINLEIN & CO.)

Paperhanger

AND

UPHOLSTERER,

Fort street, (next door to Fell & Co.)

BEGS TO ANNOUNCE TO HIS FRIENDS

and the public generally, that he has opened a

HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE

at the above place, and, in soliciting their patronage

hopes that, by strict attention to orders and moderate

prices, he will merit their confidence.

In addition to the above, I also would announce that

the firm of F. Steinlein & Co. has been dissolved, and

that all business done by me is solely on my own account.

de231m JOHN WEILER.

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CONFECTIONER

JOHN WEILER,

(LATE OF F. STEINLEIN & CO.)

Paperhanger

AND

UPHOLSTERER,

Fort street, (next door to Fell & Co.)

BEGS TO ANNOUNCE TO HIS FRIENDS

and the public generally, that he has opened a

HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE

at the above place, and, in soliciting their patronage

hopes that, by strict attention to orders and moderate

prices, he will merit their confidence.

In addition to the above, I also would announce that

the firm of F. Steinlein & Co. has been dissolved, and

that all business done by me is solely on my own account.

de231m JOHN WEILER.

CONFECTIONER

JOHN WEILER,

(LATE OF F. STEINLEIN & CO.)

Paperhanger

AND

UPHOLSTERER,

Fort street, (next door to Fell & Co.)

BEGS TO ANNOUNCE TO HIS FRIENDS

and the public generally, that he has opened a

HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE

at the above place, and, in soliciting their patronage

hopes that, by strict attention to orders and moderate

Banking Institutions.

Bank of British Columbia (INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER)

CAPITAL £2500,000, in 25 000 SHARES OF £20 EACH,
WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

T. W. L. Mackean, Esq., Chairman.
Robert Gillespie, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Andrew, Esq., James Hay, Esq.,
Edwin Cowie, Esq., Henry Archibald, Esq.,
Lewis Fraser, Esq., Martin Ridley Smith, Esq.,
GENERAL MANAGER.

Henry E. Ransom, Esq.

BANKERS.

Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE & SMITHS.

AGENTS.

IN ENGLAND.
National Provincial Bank of England.
North and South Wales Bank, Liverpool.

IN SCOTLAND.

British Linen Company Bank.

IN IRELAND.

Ulster Bank of Ireland.

IN CANADA.

Bank of Montreal.

IN NEW YORK.

Messrs. R. Bell and F. Gandy.

IN SOUTH AMERICA.

London Bank of Mexico and South America.

The Bank grants Letters of Credit on its Branches at San Francisco, in California; Portland, in Oregon; and Victoria, in British Columbia; and similar credits are given by the British Company, the Ulster Bank of Ireland, the North and South Wales Bank in Liverpool, and the Bank of Liverpool.

The Bank's purchases or forwards for collection Drafts on the above Colonies.

Money is received by the Bank on deposit for fixed periods, and on the withdrawal, at five per cent interest, payable quarterly. The terms for other periods can be ascertained on application to the Bank.

Statement of Liabilities and Assets at Head Office and Branches, 30th June, 1867.

LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.
Capital paid up.....	298	000	0 0
Reserve Fund.....	208	000	0 0
Deposits, Notes in Circulation, Bills Payable and other Liabilities.....	148,366	16	11
Balance of Profit and Loss on 30th June, 1867.....	7,634	15	7
	£173,901	14	6

ASSETS.

Specie and Bullion in hand, and Cash at Bankers.....	105,924	1	10
Bills of Exchange, Bills Receivable, Government and other Securities.....	50,012	16	3
Bank Prems, Furniture and other Property.....	7,604	16	5
	£173,901	14	6

T. W. L. MACKEAN, Chairman,
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Deputy-Chairman,
MARTIN R. SMITH, Director.
HENRY ED. RANSOM, General Manager.
A. H. FORSYTH, Accountant.

We have examined the foregoing Accounts with the Books and Vouchers at the Head Office, and compared the same with the Balance Sheets from the Branches, and find the same to be correct.

R. P. WEBER,
J. R. ROBERTSON, Auditors.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

30th JUNE, 1867.	£	s.	d.
To Amount appropriated to meet last and doubtful debts as per Resolution of last General Meeting, 2,034 0 0	2,034	0	0
To Directors' Profits.....	475	0	0
To Dr. of Profits to 20th June, 1867.....	7,634	15	7
	£18,507	19	5

Proposed Appropriation, viz:

Dividend at 4 per cent paid.....

Interest on Bills not due.....

To carried forward.....

£7,634 15 7

T. W. L. MACKEAN, Chairman,
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Deputy-Chairman,
MARTIN R. SMITH, Director.

R. P. WEBER,
J. R. ROBERTSON, Auditors.

A. H. FORSYTH, General Manager.

no28 1m&w

THE MUTUAL

Life Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK.

INCORPORATED.....1842.

P. S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT.

Cash Assets.....\$22,000,000 00

Annual Income over.....6,000,000 00

Dividend for One Year (Feb.

1st, 1867).....2,124,000 75

Purely mutual. Profits divided among Policyholders exclusively. No Stockholders to share profits.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE!

DIVIDENDS PAID ANNUALLY!

DR. POWELL, Medical Examiner.

JAMES L. BUTLER, Agent for Oregon and the Territories, St. George Hotel.

de11 2w

Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia

Is the greatest remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Headache,

Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructa-

tions and Bilious Affections.

It is the Physician's cure for

GOUT.

RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and other Complaints of the Bladder, and in Cases of

FEVER, and FEVERISH IRRITABILITY OF SKIN.

It produces grateful cooling effects. A safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sicknesses of Pregnancy. Dinneford's Magnesia is indis-

pensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms

A Delightful Effervescent Saline Aperient

PREPARED BY

DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And sold by Druggists and Storeshops throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for "DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA," and so forth. DINNEFORD & CO. is the only Bottle and Label, de21 1 w

NOTICE

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE

I will only accept C. M. for RENTS as well as to

any other payments to be made to me.

L. LOWENBERG

31, and 124 Southampton Row, Russell Square, Lon-

don.

Orders to be made payable through Agents or Eng-

lish Druggists.

SHIPPING ORDERS CAREFULLY

PACKED.

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